

Company responsible for the defence of this territory. Despite this intimation they will not permit the Company to assume the offensive without first using every endeavour to bring about a pacific settlement. The vacillating policy pursued by the Marquis of Ripon, Colonial Secretary, in dealing with this matter, is arousing strong public condemnation, and is signified as directly encouraging King Lobangula, the Matabele chief, to attack the settlement.

The Italian Government, for some time past, has been steadily taking advantage of every opportunity to smash gold, and a report is current that the specie is being devoted to the formation of a war chest.

The London Times states that arrangements have almost been completed for the formation of a huge Coal Trust embracing the whole of the British colonies, the capitalised interest amounting to the enormous sum of one hundred and ten millions sterling.

It is rumored that the Bank of Victoria, Limited, and the National Bank of Australia are about to amalgamate, and that a like arrangement is to be concluded between the City of Melbourne Bank, Limited, and the Colonial Bank of Australia. The Financial Times indulges in a favorable comment on the proposed arrangement.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 20th.

Owing to the strikes the price of house coal has risen another five shillings, and now stands at thirty-eight shillings per ton.

An officer of the Austrian Army has been cashiered for belonging to the Socialist party.

An article has appeared in the *Atlantic Quarterly Review* by Dr. Lefner in which, quoting from the Koran, he says "Muslims trade in slaves and practice show that sheep, goats or camels, but not cows, may be sacrificed on the Eid Festival, and for the sake of the peace of India, he appeals to Indian Muslims to cease cow-killing."

The man who lately threw the bombs which caused such havoc at Barcelona was shot in the back.

October 2nd.

Advices from Rio state that the foreign ministers there are seeking to mediate between the Government and the rebels.

His report at Washington that a compromise amongst the members of the Senate regarding the Sherman Anti-Trust Bill is possible this week, if it becomes evident that the Bill will be defeated in a present shape.

October 3rd.

About 6,000 miners at the smaller pits have resumed work. The big collieries, however, remain closed.

The death is announced of David James, the well-known actor.

A manifesto was issued by the Spanish Anarchists threatening terrible vengeance if the man Pallas, who threw bombs at Barcelona, were shot.

NOTHING HIDDEN IN CHINA.

A MISSIONARY'S YARN.

The Rev. A. H. Smith, who has had many years of missionary service in China during which he has acquired a vast fund of knowledge relating to Chinese social characteristics, has been writing some of his experiences to a writer for *Youth's Companion*. Here is the reverend gentleman's little yarn:

"In China a 'private house' is unknown. Any one can go anywhere, and if there is the least revocation he will do so. To shut the door is a bad sign. 'What is going on within that house?' is a question which is asked of every one who enters. There are no newspapers, no objects of general and human interest to attract attention; as men and women must be interested in something, it is natural that they should be fond of neighborly gossip.

Every Chinese has relatives beyond all count or remembrance. His wife has as many more. His married children add to the ever-widening circle. By the time he is 60 years of age a man is related to hundreds upon hundreds of individuals, each of whom is equally conscious of the relationship, and does not longer ignore it.

Not only do all the members of this 'myriad' of relatives feel themselves entitled to know 'all the details of one's affairs, but the relatives'—a swarm branching into infinity—will perhaps do the same. If a man is rich or a magistrate they certainly will do it.

One cannot make a business trip to sell water-melons, to buy mules, to collect a debt, of which everyone will not speedily know all that is to be known. Chinese memories are treasure houses of everything relating to cash and to dates.

How much land each man owns, and to what it was acquired, when pawned and when redeemed, how much was expended at the funeral of his mother and the wedding of his son, how the daughter-in-law is liked at the village into which she was married, the amount of her dowry, what bargain was made with the firm that let the bridal chair—all these items and a thousand more everyone knows and never forgets.

Through the men to whom they may be related, their bargains with their fingers concealed in their capacious sleeves, it will go hard if the neighbors do not discover the terms at last.

There are no secrets in China. Everybody knows in everywhere—if not in sight, then 'behind the arras.' Everyone reads every dispatch he can get at. He reads 'private' letters in the same way.

"What is the end of it, 'not let me see you?'" No wonder the Chinese have an adage, "If you would not have it known that you do it, do not do it."

CHINESE MINISTERS ON CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

III.—MINISTER HUANG.

In his diary of the 15th day of the 3rd moon, 1890, Minister Huang writes:

These in the West who follow the Christian religion aim at 'civilizing' virtue and loving men, not very different from Confucianists. But as to the books which the Church circulates, such as the Old and New Testaments, their allegories and stories of the gods are not equal to such Chinese novels as the *Camelot* of the Gods and *Record of Travel to the West*. Every three-foot child knows that these stories are not true. When occasionally meeting men of learning of the West they seem to know this well, but are unwilling to say it out plainly. I have met some who say that in a century or two more science will be fully advanced, and will put off all Christian books.

As to Confucianism, all with one voice and without exception approve of it. Although foreigners are also fond of complimenting it, still by carefully watching the tone the compliment seems to be all sincerity of heart. For the way of our sages is neither local nor changeable, and penetrating deep into men's minds. To compare the sayings of Jesus Christ with Confucianism is to find that 'making a piece of glass and comparing it with a diamond'—relative to each other, the latter is that formerly in China the doctrine of Yang and Yin, of Buddha, and of Lao-tse, were regarded as 'a while and then, after a time, died out again. Confucianism is like the sun and moon in the heavens, although from old they are still brighter than ever. China has no more sages.

with Europe, Asia, and the other continents. Now that there is intercourse, all their religious spread from one to the other. Thus we know that Christianity will decline and Confucianism will spread to the West.

REMARKS.

On this we remark that we are glad to find no slander. But the Minister's views on religion here are not likely to impress any thoughtful mind. For a Foreign Minister of China to see, in the religion which has by far the largest number of followers of any religion on earth, including the most enlightened nations too, nothing but a literature inferior to the *Story Books* of his own country, and to see only a temporary triumph in a religion which has been steadily gaining more and more ground for 2,000 years, so that now it rules ninety per cent of the area of the world, simply shows that the Minister has not studied one of the greatest forces in the world's progress. After more study of the great religions there will be more toleration and more mutual respect.—*T. R. in N. C. Daily News.*

FOOCHOW NOTES.

Foochow, 10th Oct, 1893.

The growing rice crops have suffered but little, we understand, by the late gales.

M. F. Gullien, the new acting French Consul at this port, arrived from Shanghai per *Huashin* on Monday last.

During a performance at a theatre in the city last week, the crowd was so great that a man was literally squeezed to death.

The steamship *Glenfrida* which arrived here on the 10th instant, had on board 24 rice ponies shipped by Mr. Barnes Dallas at Shanghai, 2 of which were for this port and 11 for Amoy. Yesterday the steamer arrived per *Kowching*.

During the late strong freshets many of the blocks of stone supporting both the short and long bridges across the river became misplaced. The authorities at once gave orders to have them repaired, and the work has already been commenced.

Last Saturday in the city a young native boy, 7 years of age, was bitten by a neighbor's dog and suffered so greatly that he died the next day of the effects. The parents demanded a compensation from the owner of the dog, who without demur came forward most handsomely. He bought a new boy as nearly the same age as the deceased as possible, and presented him to the bereaved parents, together with a sum of 40,000 cash.

The old smoking-house—a sort of club, near the south gate of the city, is to be demolished and a large building erected in its place. The establishment is for the use of mandarins only, and much frequented by them. We understand that the estimate of cost of the new building is 22,000. Of this 20,000 have been contributed by the mandarins, 10,000 by the wealthy of the city, and the remaining 3,000 by a few wealthy merchants.

A native of Hing-hwa who had been entrusted by a friend with 500 to take to his family, tied the packet containing them in a handkerchief round his waist. Jumping into a boat on his journey, the bundle slipped from the handkerchief and fell into the water. Unable to find it himself, he engaged a diver, who, after a time, succeeded in landing it, but declined to give it up unless he was allowed to retain half the value. The traveller had the best of a very prolonged argument which ensued, over many pipes, the diver agreeing at last to accept 25 for his services.

One day last week a young man was seen to be jumping off the Long Bridge into the river and to float down the stream towards a Nanyang junk, the crew of which saved him. On being asked what the reason was for his insane act, he replied that extreme poverty had driven him to it, whereupon the captain and crew subscribed 5,000 cash between them and sent him on shore with the money, begging him never to attempt suicide again, however poor he might be. Two or three days later he repeated the act and was again rescued from the water, but the story of what had previously occurred had become well known close to the bridge, and on its being proved that he was the same would-be suicide he was handed over to the authorities and is now undergoing punishment. About the same time the first attempt was made, a real case of suicide occurred on shore, a native hanging himself on a tree near the Raquet Court. The body was left some time to be claimed by relatives or friends, but none coming forward it was buried at the public expense.

The following story comes to us from Ing-hok, which we relate as given to us:—On the 2nd instant a small hillside in the above neighborhood of a couple of extraordinary size, springing about two yards in length and eight inches round, was seen coming out from between two very large rocks, causing them to roll down the hill and smash six houses at the bottom, killing all the same time twenty of the inmates. The rolling of the stones caused streams of water to follow them down the hill and these are still running. The centipede had on several occasions been seen by people in the neighborhood casting out luminous vapours, and on more than one of these occasions a very brilliant stone was seen in the vapours which the creature swallowed back again. The terrified people did not dare to touch it.

(Note.—The falling of the rocks is possible enough; there are many large boulders on the hills in all directions which with the slightest undermining on the lower sides would lead to their bounding down the hill-sides and smashing everything before them, but the reason given in this instance of the imagination is the firm belief in it by the natives of the district. There must be some mistake about the insect that performed this marvelous feat, as we have not yet read of centipedes measuring 6 feet long and besides, it breathed forth luminous vapours, which the centipede does not. Perhaps it was a dragon, or a jabberwock, or our Kulling tiger that gave the boulders a gentle push over and tipped the catastrophe.—Ed.)

SIAM NOTES.

Bangkok, 9th October, 1893.

The export of rice from Siam for the month of September was the largest on record, over one million of piculs being registered as having passed through the Custom House.

A balloon ascent and parachute descent were made by Professor Lawrence at Wat Tapasadin on Wednesday. The balloon required an altitude of some 7,000 ft. before cutting the connection and ultimately landed in a grove of coconut trees.

A strike of Bangkok carriage drivers is reported, pending a new law. Yesterday Bangkok, as a city, is progressing like a city, public carriages, cab-drivers, and electric tramway and two railway lines, and lately had a blockade and a duel. It only needs a divorce case and a breach-of-promise or two to make a quiet day in Siam.

Serious severity of rain, resulting in the failure of planting operations, is reported from Laos, Siam, Cambodia, Chaiya and Rangoon, on the west coast of the Gulf. To add to the distress the people are dying, and it is expected that the season will be more disastrous than was the case some twenty years ago when, according to the records, some eighty per cent of the buffaloes died and the rice fields were reduced to the point of starvation.

Mr. J. H. P. V. de Vries, a Dutch surgeon, died at the age of 60 at Bangkok on the 10th inst.

Wednesday. There was afterwards a private dinner. The French Plenipotentiary, M. Pavie, and Pons Smith left the Summer Palace on Thursday morning, everything in connection with the concluding negotiations having passed off satisfactorily. They reached Bangkok in the *Claydon*. M. de Villiers, who proceeded to Chantaboon in the French gun-boat *Asie* yesterday, whence he will go to Saigon by the *Albatross*. Lieut. Vliers who has been temporarily attached to the French Legation here also left by the *Asie*, and will now rejoin his regiment in France.—*Bangkok Times.*

A priest at Wat Somplam died on Tuesday through being bitten by an electric eel, whilst bathing in the Klong.

We understand that by the Franco-Siam Convention it is agreed that all Siamese military posts within the neutral zone shall be razed.

This year is proving a phenomenal one in regard to the pepper crop. Already at least 25,000 piculs have been sent away from Chantaboon alone—which is double last year's bulk, although prices rule lower.—*Tos. 25 and 26.*

We did the gentleman too much credit on the 4th inst. when we stated that a local publisher had been prevailed on to burn his enormous stock of Nientous literature. He has agreed to send a lot of it, but there are still the editions of several dozen choice books about which he is still wrestling in spirit. The missionaries were busy with him for five hours on Tuesday, but he held out.

The Siamese who was taken to Hospital the other day after being smashed up in one of the new mills recovering. He only had his skull fractured his collar bone broken in half-a-dozen places, his arm taken off (after being slowly smashed by the chain of a windmill, which had caught it) and a big piece taken out of his leg. He practically died on the operating-table, but artificial respiration brought him to.

A CHANTABOON correspondent writes:—Since the French soldiers have come here they have been very overbearing in their manner, and go about in regular disguise. We are much troubled about it. It would take too long to enumerate all their acts, but I may say that we have had to drive them out long ago if it had not been likely to make trouble for the Siamese Government, who have allowed them to stay here.—*Siam Observer.*

ENGLISH CHARACTERISTICS.

Having spent twenty years in London and two weeks in the country, I am qualified, I imagine, to present an original and intelligent opinion upon this great City and upon the character and the customs of the people who inhabit this kingdom. London, for all practical purposes, is a place fully surrounded by a bewildering network of slums. The population is distributed as follows: The successful thieves live in the west, the unsuccessful thieves live in the east, the upper middle-class in the north, and the lower middle-class in the south. There is for the Englishman but one God—that God is money and the Blessed Trinity of commerce is composed of pounds, shillings, and pence. The Englishman carries his soul in his breast-pocket, and his real recording angel is the obscure clerk who totos up his daily balance in a ledger in some distant and dismal bank. There are a few churches, chapels, religious sects and denominations in Great Britain than in any other two countries combined. But the religion of this people is the religion of the restless. They are eager to convert everything and everybody—but the Three per cents. To sell something to somebody at a profit is the one great purpose of the Englishman's existence. Everything upon the earth or beneath it, in the waters, and in the air above, he considers has been created either to be killed or to be sold. When an Englishman is not selling he is killing, and when he is not killing he is selling. Frequently, however, he will combine the two operations, and then he is indecisively happy.

The English are the money-lovers of the world. They do not realize it, but they are. There is not a nation there is scarcely even a community that is not indebted to England, and no loan is required by any country, be it ever so trifling, but what it is brought to London to be floated. With characteristic ingenious hypocrisy, they, however, disguise these transactions under the more dignified terms of business, enterprise, investment, speculation, stocks, shares, and scrip. To die rich here is to die happy. The English idolize success; they are utterly unable to appreciate brilliant failure. Everything in England is stern, solid, and stolid. There is no lightness, no elasticity, no breeziness. The prototype of England is John Bull, a ponderous, prosperous provincial, with much money securely invested in the Three per cents.

The English have the two terms principle and prejudice. Half the principles for which they are prepared to die, are merely prejudices to disguise. Their chief dread is to cause scandal, and their chief delight is to discuss it. The day of rest is in their neither a day of devotion nor a day for recreation. It is simply a day of truce upon which they can retire to calculate how successfully they have outwitted their neighbors in the past week, and can plan how they shall equally successfully outwit them this week to come. Instinct, inspiration, imagination, sentiment, the electric properties of the soul they are utterly devoid of. Having little or no taste, they have substituted 'tone' in its stead. So long as this 'tone' is deliberate, dispassionate, and dignified they care little what atrocity it may conceal. They are perpetually in a hurry. The English, it is true, seldom participate in conversation. This is not to be wondered at, for they otherwise exhaust their energy with their legs.—*The Londoner in Siam.*

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Paris has 27,000 liquor bars.

A weekly paper for the blind is published in London.

Italy has 50 ships of war, 177 heavy guns and 19,324 men.

A great American hotel is to be built in Under den London in Berlin.

Of 6,000 pilgrims who went to Mecca in May last, over half died from cholera.

Egypt's cotton crop this year will be 50,000,000 pounds larger than that of 1892.

Paris has 87,853 trees in its streets, and each tree represents a coat to the city of 47.

Over a thousand children are annually suffocated in bed by their parents in London.

In eight months in Russia, 95 per cent of the land held by peasants is in commerce.

Lloyd's reports 1,000 wrecks lost in 1892, of which 240 were British and 174 American.

Eight shootings in the Scottish Highlands pay 28,000 rental for a five weeks' season.

The French Navy has 393 ships of all classes, armed and unarmed, and 38,671 men.

An electric light has just been put up in a floor mill close to the Damascus gate Jerusalem.

London music halls are more prosperous than ever. The French wheat crop is estimated at a decrease of 25,000,000 bushels from that of 1892.

The white wheat grain is in great demand in Switzerland and Austria for the making of Vermouth.

It would appear that the oft-repeated attempt to revive the fashion for emuls is at length successful.

An Irish song society, for the encouragement of Irish as a spoken language has just been started in Ireland.

The Pope will publish shortly a third edition of his Latin poems, entitled "Leonis PP XIII, Carmina et Inscriptiones."

It is said that the Russian fancy for English and French ways have been superseded by a liking for things American.

Rings for women and whiskers for men are announced as among the fashionable possibilities of London's near future.

The German Emperor has sternly forbidden the officers of his army to have one eye, as denoted by wearing an eye-glass.

General Moran of the French Army has enlisted the plough in the service of war, for the hasty preparation of intrenchments.

Hamburg has had a complete recovery from the cholera visitation of a year ago and the city is now in a more prosperous state than ever.

The Queen of Denmark is stone deaf, a throat malady being responsible for the affliction. The Princess of Wales inherits the same trouble.

A portrait of the Pope, carved on stone and set in a frame of gold, studded with precious stones, has been sent by his Holiness to Cardinal Gibbons.

Two postage stamps of Mauritius of 1847, of which only fourteen specimens are known to exist, have just been purchased by dealers in London for 480.

The second son of the Archbishop of Canterbury has achieved considerable success with a novel entitled "Dodo," dealing with fashionable society.

The ancient Cathedral of Ratisburg, near Lubek, has been struck by lightning, during a severe thunder-storm, and partially destroyed. It was erected in 1177.

An indication of how the slave trade survives in Africa, it is stated that last summer a caravan of 10,000 camels and 4,000 slaves left Timbuctoo for Morocco.

The recent appearance of salmon about London Bridge, in the Thames, after an absence of sixty years, affords no small encouragement to the Sewage Disposal Committee.

The value of wheat imported into Great Britain for the years stated was as follows: 1887, 2,102,904; 1888, 2,366,808; 1889, 2,340,284; 1890, 2,191,071; 1891, 2,557,536.

Lord Aberdeen's Scotch estates embrace over 63,000 acres, which are supervised from Haddo House, his country residence. Last year he expended 270,000 in improvements.

The old Swan Inn, close to the quail copper-spired St. Mary's Church, Battersea, has just disappeared, and a palatial tavern, "The New Swan," has been erected in its place.

There are 11,000 cabs on the streets of London, 45,000 licensed cab-drivers and 25,000 cabs. The 25,000 cabs earned yearly in this industry upwards of 120,000,000.

France was very much disturbed by strikes last year. An official return shows that in twelve months there were nearly three hundred trade disputes, affecting 108,000 workmen.

A boy has been born to a seventeen-year-old mother at Falkirk, Scotland. His grandmother is thirty-four years old, his great-grandmother fifty-four, and his great-great-grandmother eighty-three.

The Russian Government has postponed until June next the final transfer of Jews to their assigned places in the Jewish settlement. The Minister of the Interior is empowered to grant delays in certain cases.

The Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary is having a new palace built for him. It occupies a commanding plateau overlooking the Danube, and the gardens are going to be remarkable alike for their extent and beauty.

An agricultural writer reckons the loss this year to English farmers at 450,000 acres, which means that the farmers have upwards of 7,000,000,000 less to spend than they would have had if the crops had been up to the average.

Queen Victoria's eyesight is failing, and the royal oculist has frequently to be called into consultation. Her Majesty now has to use very powerful spectacles when it is necessary for her to sign State documents. Blindness is hereditary in the family.

A gold medal of the value of 1,000 Italian lire is offered by the Royal Academy of Science of the Institute of Bologna to the author of the best memoir describing a new and efficacious system, or a new apparatus, for preventing or extinguishing fires.

A locomotive is being constructed in England to run 100 miles an hour. It is 2,000 horsepower, and the driving-wheels 32 feet in diameter. The three cylinders are 40, 28 and 18 inches in diameter with a 30-inch stroke. The boiler pressure is 160 pounds.

The Duke of Edinburgh between 1875 and 1887 made several attempts to tell to the German Government his reverential interest in the throne of Saxony-Coburg-Gotha to which he has now succeeded. In 1876 the Queen had a conference with the old Emperor William at Baden-Baden on the subject and nearly succeeded in negotiating an arrangement, but it fell through on account of a dispute about the pecuniary terms.

Sport's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is especially adapted to all conditions where the tissues are wasting away from inability to digest and assimilate ordinary food. The combined virtues of the Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites produce a marked effect in such cases. They restore the wasted tissues, create an appetite, make new blood, heal the inflammation of the throat and lungs, and increase the energy of the system. The food combined with the oil and hypophosphites can be taken in the form of a pleasant and palatable food.

Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—(Adv.)

THE SITUATION OF SHIPWRECKERS, AGENTS AND CAPTAINS is called to the attention of the Quality of TITAN FILTERED WATER offered by J. W. KEW & CO., also to the advantage derived from their being able to supply their Water in one-fourth the time occupied by the old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.

No impeding the loading or discharging of Cargo.

Quickest despatch with lowest possible rates.

J. W. KEW & CO.,
c/o Carmichael & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1893. [684]

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PURE FRESH WATER.

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., Ltd.

A Very Large Stock of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES in BROWN and BLACK LEATHER, KENNIS SHOES and CANVAS WALKING SHOES. DAWSON'S CELEBRATED PORPOISE BOOTS and SHOES a Speciality. CHRISTY'S HATS in BLACK, DRAB and BROWN.

WILLS THREE CASTLE, VIRGINIA MIXTURE CAPTAIN, NAVY CUT & TRAVELLER. RICHMOND, CAVENDISH CO. NEGROHEAD. NAUTICAL AND ENGINEERING BOOKS.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

To-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 325.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FRANKMASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 19th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1893. [1112]

PROFESSOR MAX'S BENEFIT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

A GRAND PERFORMANCE will take place next SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 9 p.m., on which occasion PROF. MAX will enter the huge cage together with LEOPARDS, BEARS, DEERS, SNAKES, &c. He will also introduce TWO NEW and REALLY SAVAGE TIGERS.

A Complete change of Programme.

Prices for the Chairs \$1.00
" " Stalls 0.50
" " Pit, (Chinese only) 0.15

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform and children half price.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1893. [1116]

NOTICE.

THE MARINBURK & Co. Sale will be Continued.

TO-MORROW and SATURDAY, at 3.30 P.M. each day.

TO-MORROW

Will be sold Lots 407 to 541, PLATE GLASS and MARBLE, and

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—100 per cent. prem., sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on $\$2.10$ paid up—40 per cent. disc. sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders shares, $\$120$ per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton— $\$77$ per share, ex div., buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company— $\$50$ per share, sales.

North China Insurance—Tls. 115 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited— $\$117$ per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association— $\$60$, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company— $\$195$ per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company— $\$75$ per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.— $\$25$ per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company— $\$25$ per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited— $\$50$ per cent. discount, sales and buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company— $\$17$, buyers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited— $\$20$ per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—72 per cent. premium, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited— $\$15$ per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Company— $\$12$ per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures $\$50$.

The Australia Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited— $\$4$ per share, sellers.

The Shamoon Hotel Co., Limited— $\$4$ per share, sellers.

Panjoan Mining Co.— $\$5$ per share, sales and buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited— $\$4$ per share, sales and sellers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—25 cents, per share, sales and sellers.

Société d'exploitation des Charbonnages du Tonkin— $\$80$ per share, sales and buyers.

The Jelobé Mining and Trading Co., Limited— $\$48$ ex div., sales and sellers.

New Inuris Mining Co., Limited—nominal.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.— $\$15$.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited— $\$150$ per share, sellers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited— $\$30$ per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited— $\$10$ sales and buyers.

Dakin, Crutchbank & Co., Limited— $\$1$ per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited— $\$5$ per share, sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited— $\$7$ per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited— $\$4$ per share, buyers.

The West End Buildings Co., Limited— $\$20$ per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited— $\$10$ per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company— $\$35$ per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited— $\$5$ per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company— $\$10$ per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company— $\$6$ per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited— $\$5$ per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited— $\$1$ per share, sales and buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co.— $\$5$, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited— $\$3$ per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited— $\$15$ per share, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited— $\$67$ per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/5
Bank Bills, on demand 2/5
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/5
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/6
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/6
On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/10
On INDIA—
T. T. 193
On Demand 194
On SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 73
Private, 30 days' sight 74

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. F. J. Bishop.	Mr. J. McWilliams.
Mr. G. Callie.	Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. J. Cheongham.	Mr. Moore-Griffin.
Major Cooper.	Mrs. F. W. Phillips.
Mr. J. V. Giron.	Mr. F. von der Pfordt.
Mr. F. and J. H. Hun-	Mrs. von der Pfordt
tington.	and two children.
Mr. J. Kinghorn.	Mr. C. Schoepf.
Mr. R. Kirkwood.	Mr. F. K. Shama.
Mr. R. Lessmann.	Mr. F. A. S. Thomas.
Mr. A. Wallis.	Miss L. Walter.
Mr. R. B. Macdonald.	Mr. & Mrs. E. Wood.
Mr. H. Mandell.	Captain Young.
Mr. & Mrs. C. P. Marsh.	Mr. Zagoloff.

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Mrs. F. Deacon.	Mr. MacLenn.
Mr. Eastlake.	Mr. Wedburn.
Mr. E. C. Fitching.	Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. Fullerton.	Mr. H. W. Robertson.
Capt. and Mrs. Goring.	Mr. A. P. Snow.
Capt. and Mrs. Harrie.	Mr. A. P. Smith.
Mr. V. Keady.	Mr. Sharrow.
	Mr. W. C. Simla.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE KOWLOON MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Aurifer*, from the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 14th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 23rd.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Calendone*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 14th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on the 18th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The F. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Formosa*, with the outward American mail, left San Francisco for Hong Kong on the 14th instant.

[illegible]

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Tadousac* reports that she left Shanghai on the 17th instant; Amoy and Swatow on the 18th. From Bangkok to Chalong Island had moderate north-east winds and fine weather; thence to port had moderate southerly winds.

The British steamship *Cope Colonne* reports that she left Hongkong on the 16th instant. In the Gulf of Tonking had fresh easterly winds and moderate sea. In the Hainan Straits had fair weather. In the China Sea had strong south-easterly monsoon, moderate sea and fine clear weather.

The British steamship *Kong Kong* reports that she left Bangkok on the 15th instant. To Pak Oht had light north-west winds and fine weather thence to lat. 19° north wind strong north-easterly gale and high sea; thence to port had moderate north-east winds and fine weather with moderate sea.

The British steamship *Hattori* reports that she left Foochow on the 15th instant. Amoy and Swatow on the 16th inst. From Foochow to clear weather, and between Amoy and Swatow the same fine weather was experienced. From Swatow to Pedro Blanco had light variable rain thence to port had moderate northerly winds and clearer weather. In Foochow the steamships *Meyne* and *Korwihag*. In Amoy the steamships *Fernando*, *Sungshan*, *Rio*, and *Chien Shanhai*. In Swatow the steamships *Clayton* and *Yorkville Mary*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—
For Shanghai.—Per *Whampoa* to-morrow the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Singapore and London.—Per *Meynand* to-morrow, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Kandat and Sandakan.—Per *Mannam* Saturday, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M.
For Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per *Hattori* du Saturday, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Oolong* on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ACTIVE, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygon, 4 Oct.,—Pakhoi 27th September, and Holbaek 30th, Piggs and General.—Namsal.

AMICO, German steamer, 778, T. Bendixen, 16 July,—Saloon 12th July, Rko.—Wiesl & Co.

BANTAM, Dutch steamer, 1,457, C. J. van Bergh, 10th July,—Bangkok 13th July Jan.—Laurt, Wegener & Co.

BELGIC, British steamer, 4,211, Wm. H. Walker, 15th Oct.,—San Francisco 21st Sept., at Yokohama 10th October, Malls and General.—O. & S. S. Co.

CICERO, British steamer, 1,290, A. George, 11 Oct.,—Saloon 12th October, General.—A. Beldia Marini.

DONALD, German steamer, 1,201, B. Grusmann, 16th Oct.,—Saloon 11th Oct., Rice Flour, Laurt, Wegener & Co.

FAMEE, British steamer, 117, Captain McLean.—Hongkong Government tender.

FILUNGO, British steamer, 752, Morgan, 15th Oct.,—Swatow 16th October, Ballantyne & Butfield & Swiss.

GEMMINS OF CHINA, British steamer, 300, Arthur E. R.R., 10th Oct., Vancou-Verder's Dept. Victoria 10th, Yokohama 10th Oct., Kobe 4th, Nagasaki 6th, and Shanghae 8th, General.—C. F. R. Co.

LORREDALE, British steamer, 955, G. A. Taylor, 17th October,—Manila 14th Oct., General.—Shewan & Co.

JACOB DIERCKHEIMER, British steamer, 778, A. Hundewald, 17th October,—Hollands 15th October, Balkans.—Carlowitz & Co.

LEGATIDNO, British steamer, 2,124, J. C. Smith, 18th Sept.—Calcutta 20th Sept., and Bombay 10th Oct., Optima and General.—Sassoon, Sons & Co.

MEYERHOFF, British steamer, 326, B. Branch, 1 Oct.;—Sandakan 12th October, Timbalai Rajah and General.—Butterfield & Swiss.

NANCINGBO, British steamer, 1,058, L. Finlayson, 14th Oct.,—Bangkok 7th Oct., General.—Ballantyne & Swiss.

NAI SA OH ROSSIA, Russian steamer, 60, Romanoff, 18th Sept.,—Manilla 2nd Sept., General.—Brandt & Co.

NEUMARKT, German steamer, 3,307, H. Walz, 14th Oct.,—Yokohama 6th Oct., Kobe and Nagasaki 10th, Mails and General.—Meidlers & Co.

PLOUT FIKE, British steamer, 161, A. Stoper.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

TAECHOW, British steamer, 528, Dr. Unsworth, 18th Oct.—Calcutta 4th Oct., General.—Young Paterson & Co.

TAREANO, British steamer, 977, W. H. Francis, 17th Oct.,—Seaboard 24th Oct., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WHAMPOA, British steamer, 1,109, L. Dawson, 18th Oct.,—Bangkok 20th Sept., General.—Bentfield & Swiss.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 742, Z. Westergaard, 21st Aug.;—Hamboig 22nd April, General.—Stensen & Co.

BAGGIO, Canadian bark, 348, H. Wilson, 11 Oct.;—Amoy 4th Oct., Sugar, Spices & Oil.

BETTERBY, British barquentina, 391, J. Stearns, 17th Sept.;—Albany 17th Sept., Java dalwood.—Ordre.

CHRISTIANIA, American ship, 200, E. J. Campbell, 8th Sept.;—Singapore 22nd August, Timbal Rajah.—Order.

ELIZABETH ABLEN, German bark, 377, Alm, 13th Oct.;—Flensburg 21st Sept., Berlin.—Capitula.

F. SCHULFELD, British ship, 4,053, W. E. Schuman, 4th Oct.;—Singapore 15th Sept., Beer.—Master.

GEORGIE SWINSON, American bark, 1,787, E. Morley, 6th August.—New York 1st April, Calcutta.—Captain.

HAROLD, Norwegian barque, 171, Olsen, 17th Sept.;—Amoy 14th October, Belgium.—Captain.

JAMES CURRIALL, American ship, 1,848, R. Lawrence, 4th Oct.;—Shanghai 23rd Sept.—Ballast.—Order.

JOHN N. KELLEY, American ship, 4,351, D. Chapman, 1st Sept.;—New York 3d Nov. 1890, San Francisco 1st Dec. 1890, Gen'l Spect.

LAURENT, American bark, 1,150, C. Nichols, 2nd Aug.;—New York 2nd May, Rotterdam 2nd May.—General.

MARTHA BOOTHARDY, German ship, 1,240, J. J. Boecking, 18th Oct.;—Philippines 10th November.—Owner.

MARY ANN BULLOCK, American ship, 1,240, J. J. Boecking, 18th Oct.;—Philadelphia 10th November.—Owner.

NEW YORK, American ship, 1,240, J. J. Boecking, 18th Oct.;—Philadelphia 10th November.—Owner.

VICTORY, British bark, 491, R. Martin, 10th Oct.;—London 3d August, Canton.—Capt.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND
RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

<i>Victoria</i>	Thursday	November. 9th
<i>Tacoma</i>	Tuesday	December 12th
<i>Hogart</i>	Tuesday	Jan. 2nd, '94.
<i>Victoria</i>	Tuesday	Jan. 23rd, '94.

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[F]

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**VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

<i>Seifu</i> (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....	Thursday, 26th Oct., at 1 P.M.
<i>Otsuchi</i> (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Hono- lulu).....	Tuesday, 14th Nov., at 1 P.M.
<i>Gaishi</i> (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....	Thursday, 7th Dec., at 1 P.M.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

<i>Peru</i> (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama)	Saturday, 1 st Nov., at 3 P.M.
<i>City of Rio de Janeiro</i> (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama)	Thursday, 3 rd Nov. at 1 P.M.
<i>City of New York</i> (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama)	Thursday, 3 rd Nov. at 1 P.M.

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Hongkong, 15 September, 1901.

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